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Confusion of Ideas, Ioss of Sexual Fower, &c., tensering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHIL IS positively cured and entirely excitated from the system: GONOTPHES, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Plies and other private diseases quickly cured.

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GALLAWAY & KEATING,

SATURDAY, : FEBRUARY 9, 1878. THE DOOM OF FRAUD Laus Deo! Thomas C. Anderson, one of the returning-board rascals, who aided in when engaged in favor of Cuba's tax against electing Hayes President by fraud, forgery the United States. We discriminate against and perjury, has been convicted of his crimes, and will soon be sentenced to the penitentiary. The other three members of the re- an advantage over the other, ends in both of turning-board are now languishing in prison, them suffering, the one from dear flour, and and their conviction is certain, as the proof is the other from dear sugar. The worst misoverwhelming. Haves occupies the most chief of all is that Louisiana, being protected exalted position on earth. He climbed to this against competition, fails, like all monopolofty pinnacle by fraud, and, while he is lists, to improve its manufacture; owing to basking in a bright halo of honor, glory and not having the best methods of extracting the fame, the men who placed him there are to saccharine substance, ten to twenty per cent. be consigned to the penitentiary, and there of it is lost in the begasse. The fact is that receive as their share of the glory and honor our government should be called upon, as is in which they clothed Hayes, striped suits shown in the report of the Memphis Cuba and shaved heads. What a mockery of delegation that was published in the APPEAL. justice! What a commentary upon American to demand of Spain a reciprocity treaty, politics. Justice will not be satisfied until which should be so arranged that each nation John Sherman and all the "visiting statesmen," who aided and abetted the fraud, are indicted, convicted and sent to the penitentiary in company with the villains they used to accomplish their fraud on the American people. There is no hope of escape for the returning-board rascals. They have been abandoned by the President, by the plan laid down by Captain Eads, and even Joe Bradley, and by John Sherman and all the Radicals who used | relief from overflow on the lower Mississippi, them as the burglar uses the crowbar with and of those seeking uninterrupted navigawhich he prizes into the bank vault. The tion on the upper river, one and common. pardoning power of Nicholls, the Democratic of the Mississippi grasp this fact, and act governor of Louisiana. We cannot believe upon it, the favorable concurrence of con-Governor Nicholls will be guilty of a crime gress is secured. The same papers assure us so atrocious, for to pardon such villains as they are would be an act of executive clemency which would be denounced by the civil- to the way the transportation "pools" on the ized world. That fraud was committed by that board, even the men who helped to place Mr. Hayes in the White House cannot deny. It was the most outrageous swindle ever perpetrated upon a free and libertyloving people. The electoral tribunal refused to take cognizance of the frauds, perjuries and forgeries perpetrated by the returningboard after the last Presidential election, on the ground that they were crimes against the State. The Republican party has reaped the fruits of the thest these men perpetrated on the country, at the same time claiming that the Federal authority had no power to investigate. The State courts of share the benefit, Memphis included. Louisiana, to which the Democrats were referred for a redress of their grievances, have investigated the frauds and announce to the world that Hayes was elected by and famous on stolen goods while the penitentiary. The conviction of the Louisiana returning-board knaves will make the seat which Hayes occupies a public pillory for the future, but it does not invalidate or disturb his title to the Presidency. Nor should it revive the electoral controversy. There is no possibility of unseating Rutherford B. Hayes, and inaugurating in his place the man who was legally elected President. Any result short of this would not only be of no practical value, but it would not be worth, from a moral point of view, the political agitation which the country must go through before it could be reached. It must be remembered that the difficulties in the way of seating Mr. Tilden are not now, and never have been, the lack of evidence touching the fraud by which he was cheated

iana returning-board and the Florida can-

vassers, to convince any unbiased jury or

ago the Republicans claimed that even con-

gress did not possess the power to go behind

the returns, and the electoral commission, to

which congress had delegated its own rights,

deciding that it could not go back of the re-

turns virtually denied the power of congress

itself to do so. It was the decision which

the electoral commission reserved to them

the clamor of disappointed and fretful politicians. Let the example of Samuel J. Tilden, who steadfastly refused to enforce his rights at the expense of public peace, be followed now by every true patriot.

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

The late expedition to Cuba, and the consequent publication of the heavy discrimination made there against American products. has excited remarks not complimentary to Spanish policy. It may, perhaps, be felt that those remarks are not as just as those who made them thought they were, in view of the fact that our government also discriminates against Cuba, and a proverb says "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.' If the policy is bad on the part of one of the two countries, it is not good on the part of the other. One of the articles Cuba supplies us with is sugar, and if the Cubans put a duty of six dollars on a barrel on our flour. we put four dollars on the same weight of their sugar, or two cents a pound. In the tariff bill now before congress it is proposed to extend that discriminating duty to two and a half cents a pound. The United States consume annually one million two hundred thou sand tons of sugar; of this, Louisiana grows a hundred thousand tons, and one million one hundred thousand tons come from Cuba and elsewhere, and is a superior product to our own. In order that Louisiana may grow its few hogsheads of sugar, every houseseeper in the United States must pay one dollar and thirty cents for sugar that, if Louisiana would grow corn, tobacco or cotton instead of sugar, would cost only one dollar. The protectionist has his arguments to defend this state of things, and all we call attention to at this time is that the argument in favor of this tax against Cuba, is equally cogent that island, they discriminate against us, and the puerile effort made on both sides to gain should be gainers, not losers, by its wise pro-

COMMERCE ON THE MISSISSIPPL The St. Louis papers show that they are fully alive to the new ground for action in agitating river improvement, that is supplied which makes the interests of those seeking indreis is in the As soon as the whole population of the valley that even without the coming improvement, commerce on the river is increasing, owing river have been broken up. "The revolution," says the St. Louis Republican, "is only beginning, and yet it has changed the old current of commerce." The same paper also states: "The jetties have already made the exportation of grain via New Orleans a decided success, and the increase in the boat and barge tonnage in the lower river trade gives token of the extraordinary growth in that trade which has already taken place, but which is only a forewarning of what is yet to come." The fact is that free access to the sea by the jetties will revolutionize the Mississippi trade, and every city on its banks will

HON. CASEY YOUNG. While the people of Tennessee are rejoicing at the restoration of Senator Harris to his usual health, they will read with deep and profound regret the telegraphic reports which represent Hon. Casey Young as seriously ill. It is to be hoped, after a few days est, he will be able to occupy the seat which he adorns. The death of Casey Young at this time would be a calamity to the people of this congressional district. The popular verdict seems to be that he has been a most useful member of congress. His moderation and tact, his firmness and courage, and his ssiduous attention to his duties has made him a most valuable and popular member of congress. Colonel Young has been in congress long enough to acquire that experience without which great abilities are unavailable. The people of the tenth congressional district are proud of their representative in congress, and deeply sympathize with him in his sickness, and unite in expressing the hope that he will soon be found in his place, still out of the Presidency. The reports of the laboring to serve the constituents he has already served so faithfully and satisfactorily. proof of the crimes perpetrated by the Louis-

CHEROKEE EDUCATION. judge in the land, and the forged return of Vernon parish, a fac simile of which was rom Memphis, and yet we know less of what published by the press nearly a year ago, s occurring there than in many countries would of itself be sufficient to condemn the separated from us by half a continent and the entire width of the ocean. A writer in work of J. Madison Wells and his three conthe St. Louis Journal of Education assures federates. If nothing more than is now us that not only are the Cherokees enlightened, but they are entitled to be treated as discovered, there would still be abundant evan industrious and progressive people. They would hear testimony on that point, that the with wise enactments. The people look upon electoral vote was deliberately falsified in order to count in Mr. Hayes. But no tribunal their schools as the principal means of future prosperity. They have a system of prosperhas ever consented to try that cause. A year ous common schools that are successfully educating their youth. The nation is divided into three educational districts, each one schools, which are taught during ten months in the year, two terms of five months each, with examinations at the close. Most of the wrecked the hopes of the Democracy and teachers are Cherokees, and compare favorthwarted the will- of the people. But ably with those of the States. This is gratione course was left. The bill creating fying testimony to the good sense and wisdom of the Indians. Let them make their the right of appealing to the courts. Why has youth intelligent, and their national advance-

that right never been exercised? The proofs | ment is certain. are as strong to-day as they were a year ago; the desire to see Samuel J. Tilden President SHOULD the surrender of the Turks end in just as strong as then. The reason is only the establishment of peace, a vast amount of too plain. That appeal would have had to Russian wheat will come upon the European be taken before the same judges who sat on markets. Statements made in commercial the commission, and when they voted to con- circles say there are eight million bushels in unlike what he is used to at home. In the summate the electoral fraud public confidence store at Odessa and other ports; and twelve first place, the houses are rarely more than million bushels on the lines of rai supreme court itself. It is appalling, but youd Odessa and Sebastopol. A St. Petersnevertheless the solemn truth, that there floes burg paper estimates that no less than forty children at play, goats, chickens and pigeons not exist in America to-day a competent tri-bunal before which the people can bring the Black sea and the sea of Azof. A lounging upon them chatting, smoking, or their cause and have it tried on its merits.

No patriotic Democrat will now lend himself, inspired by the conviction of Anderson self, inspired by the conviction of Anderson self-the conviction of Anderson self-the conviction self-the conviction self-the conviction of Anderson self-the conviction self-the con on Thursday, and the certain conviction of of things upon the market is anxiously looked rangle in the center, which is reached from Wells, to an effort to revive the contest for for, and it is possible that American grain

Wells, to an effort to revive the contest for the inauguration of Tilden. Though it be true that the courts are shut against justice, the tribunal of the people is still open. To that tribunal we shall appeal in 1880, and it is the duty of congress, not to spend its time in fruitless agitation of a wrong that congress itself has made irremediable, but to make a repetition of the electoral fraud forever impossible. Justice demands this; the welfare itself has made irremediable, but to make a repetition of the electoral fraud forever impossible. Justice demands this; the welfare possible requires it, it is necessary to

AT THE CUBAN CAPITAL.

Havana Smoke-Independent Explora tion-The Lingo-The First Start-Narrow Streets-Mud and Flith -Colored Houses and Flat Roofs-The Inside of Mayanr.

Letter No. 15. At last we are in Havana, a place the name of which is known wherever cigars are smoked, for it is a city made famous by fifty fountains and two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, and only two or thre days to explore it in, what are we to say about When time is limited, there is a choice of one of two ways in setting about investigation. One way is called "sight-seeing, and consists in looking over as many halls, way much is seen that the residents themselves know nothing about. Few Londoners

climb to the top of the monument on Fish street hill, but almost every countryman or reigner that enters the city does so. Besides this sight-seeing there is the system of exploration, properly so-called. This consists, not in seeing certain curious and noted places in the city-though some of them will incidentally come into view-but the city itself. This is done by industriously exploring the mercantile and manufacturing localities the fashionable quarters, and the suburbs, including what the Londoners call "the back the abodes of poverty and the haunts of vice. A city, like a man, has its physiognomy, and this is the way to see what that physiognomy is—it is the way we tried. In fact, we traced the streets from center to circumference, but to attempt to delineate on paper what we saw, is like trying to construct dictionary of the languages spoken at Babel. After passing through the purgatory of the customhouse, we were driven up to the hotel Pasaje on the Prado. We then learned from the stammering French of the lady who acted as housekeeper of the establishment, and who wore a golden key, set with jewels, at her bosom as a sign of her office, that Havana was so filled with French, Americans, English and Germans, that space for all was hard to find. We discovered that not only was the Pasaje-where the Memphis delegawas the Pasaje—where the Memphis delega-tion secured quarters—but the other three principal hotels, the Telegrafo, the Ingle-terra, and the San Carlos, were also crowded to the utmost. Bustle, rush, movement, either of business or pleasure, or both, the crowds everywhere, and the rapid dashing to and fro of endless carriages, ill agreed with the character for laziness and ease usually given to Havana, and contrasted wonderfull with the quietude and inactivity too common in the cities of our own dear land. No

sooner were we settled than off we started into the streets. But no quicker had we plunged into the midst of the hurrying crowd than a harsh difficulty occurred to our mind. We hate guides, and all the mechanical ways of looking at things with other people's eyes and being under their direction as to the when and the where of our going, and had therefore started alone, not even asking a question about our way of a soul. By and by, when we forgot ourselves in the excitement of novelty so as to become thoroughly lost among labarynthine streets, leading we knew not where—how should we find our way back to the hotel, when we were completely ignorant of the language every yelling out all around us, in a way not always consistent with the Spanish reputation for gravity? It seemed a difficulty sufficiently great to justify a recourse to help. But no-we felt bound to do the duty of all good Americans, and conquer difficulty, not let difficulty conquer us. We therefore took a good look at the hotel so that we might know t again, and at the Prado on which it is situated; then selecting a large church we could see near the entrance of the harbor, we made for that as a starting point. It was

reached, then turning in a direction up the harbor and parallel with it, we copied down the name of each street running down to the harbor in the order we crossed them—Paula, Merced, Jesus Maria, Acosta, Sol, and so on until we had fifteen of them-we never saw one of them, or the Prado, again, without knowing where we were, and if we got los in any obscure portion of the city we had only to make for this quarter to know where we were. We afterward got a map, but the knowledge obtained as we have described enabled us to walk anywhere with out hesitation, and we never had any trouble. The next difficulty to be conquered was the language, for we must ask questions sometimes. This was a greater difficulty than the a store or two and picking something up we found that by writing, or holding up as many fingers as we meant cents or dollars, we could get along far enough to know that Havana folks asked astounding prices, and showed wonderful readiness in dropping five or ten cents at a time, when the article was not taken. At length we found a plan that

worked pretty well; choosing a substantial looking store, or a passer-by with an intelligent face, we put the following question, if in a store, "Y a-t-il quelqu' un ici qui parle Français, or any one who speaks English?" A few attempts would be sure to find somebody who spoke one language or the other, but most company it was the Franch. but most commonly it was the French. These points settled, we could begin to look around us with some comfort and confidence, neither annoyed by extortionate hackmen, nor led here and there at the pleasure of a hired guide. The first thing we remarked was, naturally, the streets we were walking through. The city is exactly a European town, except that its streets are straighter, and its blocks more regular. Havana is less crooked than the old portion of Boston, but the streets are very narrow; usually, the footwalk will barely permit two persons to pass each other; often there is only space for one individual. Passengers usually take the side of the street that brings the right hand to the wall; if they are on the other, it is

they who step off the sidewalk when a person coming in the opposite direction has to be passed. To prevent vehicles meeting in the narrow streets, ample provision is made, by placing at each corner of the blocks, on busy treets, the word bajada, go up, or subida, go down, with a hand pointing the direction to be taken. In this way vehicles do not come in collision, all of them in a given street taking the same direction. In the important parts of the city the streets were well paved with stones, sometimes on the Russ—large blocks—some-times on the excellent Belgian system—small value education. The legislatures guard it stones. In other places, even on some imthoroughfares, there was no pavement at all, and the state of things was fear-ful—the mud was deep and as fetid as a putrefying cesspool; green water stood in loath-some pools; neglected corners reeked with offensive smells. But the subject is too disagreeable to dwell upon; we have said enough to show that Havana "is not all the fancy painted her," and that the yellow-fever scourge, when it comes, is only righteous retribution. The worst of this matter is that no place offends more than the market spaces; where cleanliness ought to be conspicuous filth reigns to an extent beyond con-ception—oozing mud and vile liquid fill every hollow, and boards have to be laid over them to step on. The Prado, the boulevards, and some streets in the "respectable" quarter are wide, with broad sidewalks well paved

There are many squares with fine palms and other trees, statues and fountains, and what is well, they are generally kept in good condition, men being perpetually at work cleaning the marbles, sweeping the walks, and tending the flowers and shrubs. Turning from the streets to the houses, the American traveler finds something wholly ered with red tiles, but flat roofs are more the street by a porte cochere. Within this

possible. Justice demands this; the welfare of the nation requires it; it is necessary to the public peace, essential to public prosperity, vital to the republic. Let those who would uselessly plunge the country into the confusion from which it so lately emerged, pause in their madness. It is the voice of the country which must be heard to-day, not the repetition, bronchitis, asthma, have done me more good than all the medicines I have ever taken."

the building was owned by C. L. English. Loss, twenty-five thousand dollars. About forty per cent. Shout forty per cent. While the leavy effect of the large amount of blank was owned by C. L. English. Loss, twenty-five thousand dollars. About forty per cent. Shout forty per cent. While the leavy effect of the large amount of blank was owned by C. L. English. Loss, twenty-five thousand dollars. About forty per cent. Shout forty per cent. While the leavy effect of the large amount of blank was owned by C. L. English. Loss, twenty-five thousand dollars. About forty per cent. Shout forty per cent. While the leavy effect of the large amount of blank was owned by C. L. English. Loss, twenty-five thousand dollars. About forty per cent. Shout forty per cent. While the leavy effect of the large amount of blank was owned by C. L. English. Loss, twenty-five thousand dollars. About forty per cent. Shout forty per cent. While the leavy effect of the large amount of blank was owned by C. L. English. Loss, twenty-five thousand dollars. The building was owned by C. L. English. Loss, twenty-five thousand dollars. The building was owned by C. L. English. Loss, twenty-five thousand dollars. The building was owned by C. L. English. Loss, twenty-five thousand dollars. The building was owned by C. L. English. Loss, twenty-five thousand dollars. The building was owned by C. La thousand dollars. The building was owned by C. La thousand dollars. The building was owned by C. La thousand to land the mean the light yellows, light by said is greatly refieved by coloring them light yellows, ligh HAPPYRidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. Pulver macher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., Cincinnati,

A MYSTERY TO BE SOLVED. F. M. Jones Found Dead Beside his

Sleeping Companion, Jesse

Bloodworth. Lonoke Democrat, 7th: On Thursday evening of last week Mr. Jesse Bloodworth and one F. M. Jones, who live in Pettus township, about twelve miles south of Lonoke, were returning from Little Rock, where they had been to sell cotton, and as they were passing through Williams township they were discovered by some colored mad just after dark, some distance from the roadside, where they found Mr. Jones dead. The particulars as near as we can glean them, are as Yet it is not a smoky city, for chimneys to its houses are not common. With interminable miles of streets, numerous etc. intoxicated, in a wagon drawn b oxen. As the wagon drew up to the oxen seemed to be suffering for food, and left the road, making for some cotton-seed they saw on the ground. Mr. Roger M'Rae was standing close by the seed watching the maneuvers of all parties concerned. Mr. Bloodworth, after conversing for a time with castles, palaces, picture galleries, etc., as time will allow the traveler to visit. In this turned the team back into the road, and neiturned the road into the road, and neiturned the team back into the road, and neiturned the team back into the road, and neiturned the road into the ro ther one of the wagoners seemed to take any notice of Mr. M'Rae standing by. The wage then moved on, seemingly in good order did not continue to do so long; as they reached the timber the team again left the road, an the wagon soon became hopelessly entangled in the brush. A short time after dark the attention of some negroes was attracted by loud and continued hallooing by some one who seemed to be in great distress, and goin in the direction of the sound they soon reache the scene. There they met Mr. Bloodworth who had made the noise, and who told the negroes that there was a dead man there, and he (Bloodworth) wanted the negroes to take care of the dead body. The negroes immediately left the scene and went to inform th township constable of the affair. The constable and posse proceeded to the spot and found Mr. Bloodworth lying by the side of the dead man, with a wagon-sheet drawn over them, sound asleep, and when Mr. Bloodworth was aroused he gave the constable hi pocketbook, telling him at the same time that some one had been trying to rob him all night. The men looked around, found a few saplings freshly cut, which were supposed to have been chopped down in order to free the wagon. A verdict rendered by a coroner's jury of inquest was to the effect that Jones came to his death from a stroke in the head with an ax. Mr. Bloodworth was then arrested by Constable Jones, of Williams township, and Justice John Reed being absent, Mr. Roger M'Rae brought Mr. Bloodworth to

> no one was with them that he knows of. HOLLINS'S TURTLE.

Pettus township, and turned him over to Constable W. T. Ferguson, who brought the

Beard could issue a warrant for Bloodworth's

arrest, Constable Ferguson carried him back

to Pettus township. Upon being arrested, Bloodworth declared that he knew nothing

of the way in which the naurder was com

mitted, and claims to be innocent, and that

risoner to Lonoke. But as the sad affair did not happen in this township, and there being no affidavit made upon which Justice

How a Peaceful Merchant Ship was Made to do Duty as a Terrifler

of a Union Fleet. Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle: A recent notice of the Confederate Commodore Hollins recalls to mind the career and end of one of the "unlocky ships" built on the Piscatabuilt in this city by the late George Raynes in 1839; she was of a fine model, and registered about eight hundred tons-a large ship for those days. After she was launched he loading up and fitting out were carried on together, and one day a bale of pressed hay fell out of the slings when high in air and struck a man named Pike, who was at work on the main batch coamings. The man was taken to Mr. Raynes's house, and every thing possible done for him, but he soon died A post-mortem examination was held, and the physician who made it came near losing infected through an abrasion of the skin on his hand. It was quite a job to get a crew for the ship when she was ready for the sea, the local mariners declining to go in her, shaking their heads and asserting that she would always be an "unlucky ship," having caused a man's death before she ever dropped her keel in blue water. But she went to sea, took her cargo of pressed hay, apples and potatoes to a southern port, and went into the cotton trade. Ill luck followed her, for after making many successful trips she at last took fire while lying, cotton loaded, at New Orleans, and was burned to the water's edge. The hulk was sold, fitted with powerful engines, and made into a towboat, and ran for years be-tween the gulf and New Orleans. On the breaking out of the rebellion she was seized by the rebels, and Hollins (who had deserted from the Union navy to join the Confederacy altered her machinery to suit her new career fitted her with a powerful ram, and built a convex iron shell all over her, so that she looked not unlike a mammoth furtle. Hollins called her the Manassas, but her popular name was "Hollins's turtle." It was the old Mary Kingsland, transferred into this won-derful "turtle," that caused such a panie among the Union men-of-war blockading the passes of the Mississippi early in the war, when they slipped their cables and put to sea like a flock of gulls on her appearance— but irresulted warfars was then a saw thing but iron-clad warfare was then a new thing This one exploit was about all the famous ram ever accomplished; she never managed to get up another scare, and finally came to

grief and total destruction when Farragut's fleet fought its way past the forts to New Orleans. In Flag-Officer Farragut's report to the secretary of the navy of the fight with the forts and the rebel fleet, on the night of March 23 and 24, 1862, he tells how his ship March 23 and 24, 1862, he tells how his ship, the Hartford, was crowded ashore by attempting to avoid a fire-raft that was pushed by the Manassas, and which the ram did succeed in forcing against the Hartford, setting her "on fire half way up to her tops." After the Union fleet had passed the forts and destroyed eleven of the rebel vessels, the Manassas still kept up the the fight, and Farragut ordered the Mississippi, one of the big old side-wheelers, to run her down. The Mississippi want at her with full speed, but sissippi went at her with full speed, but when within fifty yards of her the ram dodged and ran ashore; but though she could escape the huge steamer she could not dodge her missiles, and two broadsides onine-inch solid shot at close range rid dled her like a sieve. She surrendered, prize set on fire, given another broadside and sent down the river a wreck. When she got down abreast of Commander Porter's mortar boats she was shot at again by two

a boat's crew and engineer went on board her; but the prize crew was recalled, the steamers and some of the mortar vessels; but Porter soon found she was on fire and sinking, "her pipes twisted and riddled with shot, and her hull well cut up." Porter "tried to save her as a curiosity, by getting a hawser around her and securing her to the bank, but just after doing so she faintly exploded that only a sound to the same tried of the same tried. the supervision and management of Generals of T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

The next drawing occurs resday, March 12th. ploded. Her only gun went off, and emitting flames through her bow port like some huge Royal Havana Lottery. animal, she gave a plunge and disappeare under the water." And thus the formidabl ram Manassas, once the peaceful merchant ship Mary Kingsland, finished her career.

Reopening a Thoroughfare. It order to guard against results utterly subversive of health, it is absolutely essential that the grand thoroughfare or avenue of the system, the bowels, should be reopened as speedily as possible when should be reopened as speadily as possible when they become obstructed. If they are not, the bile is misdirected into the blood; the liver becomes torpid; viseld billous matter gets into the stomach, and produces indigestion; headaches ensue, and other symptoms jare produced, which a prolongation of the exciting cause only tends to aggravate. The aperient properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters constitute a most useful agent in overcoming constitute a most useful agent in overcoming constitute of the bowels, and promoting a regular striction of the bowels, and promoting a regular habit of body. It is infinitely superior to the drastic cathartics frequently used for the purpose, since it does not, like them, act violently, but produces a natural, painless effect, which does not impair the tone of the evacuatory organs, which it invigorates instead of weakening. The stomach and liver, also, indeed the entire system, is strengthened and regulated by it.

A CARD. To all who are suffering from the errors and indis cretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remed; was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph T Inman, Station D., Bible House, New York.

To prepare young men for the University of Virginia, or the University of the South, or fit them for the active duties of life. Next term begins the 12th of February. For catalogues address

J. RAY BAYLOB, JR., Principal, or JOHN A. LILE, Proprietor,
Trinity P. O., Alabama, Missisquoi Springs Water. The water of this great spring is a specific for CANCER, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, SCROFULA, CU-TANEOUS AFFECTIONS, and all diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD.

The water is sold by all prominent druggists, and pamphlets containing wonderful cures can be had by addressing "Missisquoi Springs," Franklin county, Vermont.

School Term opens March 15th. School Term closes December 15th. For particulars, address
MRS. M. L. YERGER,
MRS. H. B. KELLS, Principals,
Moffat, Tenn.
MRS. YERGER will be in Memphis, at 81 Adams:
street, from the 7th to the 14th of March, and will
take with her to the Plateau any pupils who may be
placed under her charge.

THIS WEEK, AT

We will This Week exhibit the largest and most varied line of Staple and Domestic House

THEY CURE Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Jaun-dice, Fever & Ague, and Wind Colic.
THEY CURE Sick Headache, Foul Breath, Flatulence and Indigestion. Furnishing Goods ever offered in Memphis, comprising the following well known and well tried brands: "Pride of the West," THEY GIVE Appetite, Flesh to the Body, and they ACT on the Blood, and move all Im-"New York Mills." "Wamsutta," "Masonville."

THEY CURE Gout. Rheumatism, and Kidney Disease.
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THEY CAUSE Mervousness, and give refreshing Sleep.
THEY ARE im aluable for Female Irregularities.
THEY ARE the body Family Medicine ever disc. vered.
THEY ARE harmless, and always reliable. 3

Sold everywhere. 25 Cents a Box. Office, 25 Murray Street, New York. "Fruit of the Loom," "Androscoggin," "Lonsdale." "Lilly of the Valley," "Fidelity," "Gladiator." "Lonsdale," "Berkley" and "Seaconnet" Cambrics. Wamsutta," "Amoskeag." "Androscoggin" & "Utica" Sheetings in all widths, Bleached and Brown.

Also, Complete Lines of the "Pepperell Mills" Sheetings. Our Line of Marseilles Quilts, Table Damasks,

TO HAVE GOOD HEALTH TO LIVER MUST BE KEPT IN ORDE. The public are invited to an examination of this unusually large stock. We can guarantee them the very lowest prices in the market. Our recent heavy purchases at the extraordinary Auction Sales in New York enable us to defy competition.

242, 244 and 246 Main St., Cor. Jefferson.

A. C. TREADWELL. A. B. TREADWELL.

Wholesale Grocers and Gotton Factors, No. 11 UNION STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.,

OFFER FOR SALE 10,000 bundle Iron Tiez, 150 tierces Haus, 50 tierces Lard, 500 bris. Refined Sugar, 5000 barrels Sait, 10,000 bundle Iron Tiez.

150 tierces Hams.

1000 pails Lard.

100 casks Bacon.

100 bris. Refined Sugar.

2000 barrels Whisky

2000 barrels Whisky

2000 barrels Sait.

Together with a full line of Case Goods.

200 pkgs. New Mackerel, 1000 pkgs. Tobaccs.

200 casks Bacon.

200 barrels Whisky

200 barrels Flouri

100 casks Bacon.

200 barrels Whisky

200 barrels Flouri

100 casks Bacon.

200 barrels Whisky

500 bris. Refined sugar.

200 barrels Whisky

500 bris. Refined sugar.

200 barrels Whisky

500 barrels while in store, as well as that consign ed to us by liver, unless otherwise instructed.

J. T. FARGASON & CO. WHOLESALE

Grocers and Cotton Factors

369 Front and 32 Clinton Sts., Memphis. SLEDGE, M'KAY & CO.,

GROCERS and COTTON FACTORS Nos. 371 and 373 Main Street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

200 brls. choice Louisiana Molasses.
500 sks. Rio. Java and Laguyra Coffee.
1000 brls. Flour—various grades.
1000 pkgs. Mackerel and Whitefish.
200 pkgs. Teas and Chocolate.
50 brls. New Almonds, Texas Pecans, and Filberts
300 pkgs. Pickles, Krout and Pigsfeet.
1000 brls. California Red Seed Potatoes—very fine.
500 cases Salmon, Shrimps and Sardines.
With a full line of Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc., not m

G. A. Eckerly & Bros. 336 Front, corner Union street, Memphis, Tenn.

Coover & Miller,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, Etc

FRAMES OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

New Orleans, Tuesday, Fel. ruary 12th.

LOUISIANA STATK LOTTERY CO.

This Institution was regula. It incorporated by the
Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a ca, vital of \$1,000,000,
to which it has since added a receive fund of \$350,000. Its Grand Single Number Distributions will take place menthly on the second
Tuesday. It never scales or postpone's. Look at the
following Distribution. Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Dressed Lumber of all kinds, kept constantly on hand. Gin-work and Tanks made to order.

Also Cottonwood Flooring, Ceiling and Siding for sale. We beg an inspection of our large stock.

161 and 173 Washington St., Memohis. S. M. McCALLUM

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants

336 Front Street, Memphis. Agents for the Grip Cotton-Tie.

M. Gavin & Co. WHOLESALE GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS

And Commission Merchants.

232 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn. Between Adams and Jefferson. Our Major T. J. COWGILL devotes his whole time to the Weighing and Sale of all Cotton intrusted to our charge. We have our own Cotton Warehouse, corner Washington and Second.

Great Reduction in Avery Plows **MERCHANTS, ATTENTION!** 

SEND TO ORGILL BROTHERS & CO.

For their special card of reduced prices.

B. F. Avery & Sons.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership, under the firm name of Cubbins, Gunn & Fagan, for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Machine Business in Memphis, at the old stand of Cubbins & Gunn. This the ninth day of January, 1878.

JOHN CUBBINS. JOHN GUNN. WM. N. FAGAN, formerly Foreman Union Iron Works. AN INSTITUTION for YOUNG LADIES, Union Iron Works. Nos. 163 to 171 Adams street,

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP All work in our line solicited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nothing Short Of and complete cures of Scrofuln, Sorea, Bolls, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Disgases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaint, Female Weaknesses and regularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. purifying the blood it has no equal; it tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has

C. W. KEALHOFER, Manager, W. C. McCLURE (Fourth National Bank), Treasurer THE MEMPHIS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

been in extensive use, and is to-day the most avail-

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

able medicine for the suffering sick, everywhere.

DEALERS IN Groceries and Family Supplies Generally, 263 Second St., opp. Court Square.

THE business of this Association is conducted on the Bochdale plan of co-operation, as fellows: The goods are sold both to members of the Association and all others, at retail prices for cash. All who buy are presented at every purchase with tickets showing the amount of purchase. These tickets are preserved by customers, and returned to the storest the end of every three months, and the net profits on the business are then divided out in proportion to the purchases made by different individuals; but to outside purchasers the rate of dividend is only one-half of that paid to members. All who deal with this Association can rely upon gotting the best goods, for as little money as they can be bought elsewhere; and, in addition to this, as the Association has done a paying business from the very outset, it can promise with certainty to refund to its enstomers at the end of the quarter a reasonable amount on all goods bought.

EMPLOYMENT. I want 1000 Agents to Canvass for THE COMPLETE HERBALIST I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than \$200 per ionth and all expenses, no matter whether he ever anvassed before or not. Address DR. O. PHELPS IBOWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J., and ull particulars will be sent by return mall. HOW TO TILL THE SOIL

BY JOHN H. MCAFER, A NEW system or calification, which saves 100.

A per cent, in labor in production, gives an increase in crop and better preserves the land; simplifies farming, makes it easy and renders it profitable. It tells you what to do, and how to do it; 36 years experience in farming. Now in press, and will be ready for delivery the 15th inst. Send 50 cents and procure a conv. postraid.

L. Goepel & Co., No. 375 MAIN STREET.

HOTEL EMERY. Vine Street, above Fourth, CINCINNATI, OBIO.

C. C. HEIN

THE BEST HOTEL IN THE CITY. American and European plans. \$3 per day including room, or Rooms \$1 per day, meals extra. House first-class in every respect, and sumptuously furnished. All rooms large and light. Location best in the city. Bankrupt Sale.

In the matter of A. J. Roach, Bankrupi.

I WILL sell at public auction, for cash, in front of
No. 19 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn., at 10
o'clock, on Thursday, February 21, 1878,
a claim in suit at Somerville, Tenn., against the estate of J. D. Lucas, for about \$900.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee. THOS, H. HUNT & CO., OLD CHEMICAL DYE HOUSE! Established, 1859. 16 Jefferson st.

L ADIES' and Gentlemen's garments Dyed and Cleaned in a superior manner; also, repairing gentlemen's garments at shortest notice. All work warranted. Goods by express promptly attended to.

Election of Directors.

On Monday, February 11, 1878. from 10 o'clock a.m. to 3 o'clock p.m. By order of the Board.



M'HENRY & CO. GAS-FIXTURES, BRONZES,

AND LAMP GOODS. ios. 6 & 8 E. Fourth St. & 162 Main St., CINCINNATI, O. WE invite the attention of those who design purchasing, to our stock of Gas and Oil-Fixtures. Our assortment, in addition to the late noveltes, comprises a fine line of Chandeliers, Hall Lights, Pendants, and Brackets for Gas. In Oil-Fixtures, we have all the new improvements in Chandeliers, Hall-Lamps, Library, Dinling-room and Table Lamps, Also, the new and improved German Study or Office-lamp. Special designs for Chandeliers or other Gas-Fixtures furnished on application.

J. A. FORREST & CO.

Horses and Mules. 61 & 63 Monroe st., near Peabody Hotel. WE are receiving daily a large assortment of HORSES and MULES. Persons wanting

WHISKY. THOS. GAFF | JAS. W. GAFF | HENRY W. SMITH T. & J. W. GAEF & CO

Whiskies ENRY W. SMITH | THOS. GAFF | JAS. W. GAFF HENRY W. SMITH & CO.,

RE-DISTILLERS OF BOURBON & RYE WHISKIES, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

All goods made by the above houses fully guaranteed as represented.

R. B. CLARKE.

Sole Agent or Memphis, No. 3 Howard Down NOTICES. Election Notice.

On Friday, March 1, 1878,

NOTICE.

BY an act of the legislature passed March 26, 1877. It is made my duty, on the first day of February, to give all unpaid tax-bills to constables or sheriffs for collection. In case constables or sheriffs refuse to qualify or give bond, I shall then appoint deputies, and proceed to levy upon and sell personal property sufficient to pay taxes, etc. Said collectors are allowed by law four per cent, on all bills collected, and fifty cents for a levy. The law does not require me to give a public notice; I do this at my own expense, that all who will avail themselves of procept payment may save four per cent, it edges soon.]

J. J. RAWLINGS, Co. Trustee

COTTON FACTORS. JONES, BROWN & CO

Cotton Factors AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS 266 Front Street, Memphis.

HAVING ample facilities for handling cotton, will be handled in strict conformity to the Rules and Begulations of the Cetton Exchange. Bagging, Ties and Plantation Supplies furnished